

## HENRY'S DRAGON.

## The German Emperor Caused the Exposure of Forgery.

## SHARP MESSAGE TO FRANCE.

## He Said the Attacks Based on the Dreyfus Case Must Cease.

## The German Military Attaché in Paris Gave His Word of Honor That He Had Had No Dealings with Dreyfus—Thereupon M. Cavaignac Began a New Investigation, and with the Aid of Berlin and Rome Discovered the Forgery—All the French Ministers but Two Favor Giving a New Trial to Dreyfus—M. Cavaignac is Seeking Delay—Belief That Col. Henry Had an Accomplice—Popular Exasperation in France Over the Affair.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—At last it may be affirmed with a reasonable degree of certainty that the prisoner of the Ile du Diable will soon be brought to France and retried for the crime for which he was illegally sentenced. A revision of Dreyfus's sentence has not yet been voted by the Cabinet, but seven of the Ministers are known to favor it. Two of them, MM. Cavaignac and Maréjoula, Minister of War and Minister of Commerce respectively, oppose it, or rather counsel delay. M. Cavaignac because he is still confident that Dreyfus is guilty, and M. Maréjoula because business is bad and the country would suffer severely through the disturbance of trade which would certainly follow a great national scandal and excitement. But the French people, even army officers, recognize that revision is inevitable, and public sentiment is wisely demanding that the crisis be brought to the quickest possible end.

Popular exasperation, now that the people see how easily they were fooled while the rest of the world outside of France was not deceived, grows greater instead of subsiding. It will not permit the present impossible situation to continue long. The decision of the Government may be delayed for a few days to permit M. Cavaignac to finish his inquiries and in the hope that the public excitement will subside.

There will not be a special session of the Chamber of Deputies, as was reported yesterday. Every effort will be made to avoid summoning of Parliament, even if the Cabinet splits.

The correspondent of The Sun has received from a confidential source the true history of these latest developments. About a month ago the continued gibes of the French anti-semitic press led the Emperor to order a German military attaché in Paris, to make a personal appeal to the German Emperor to check the persistent attacks upon him. Col. Schwarzkoppen again assured the Emperor on his honor as a soldier that he never knew Dreyfus and never had any dealings with him while he was in Paris. The letter, which is alleged Col. Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché in Paris, had written to him mentioning Dreyfus by name, was Col. Schwarzkoppen assured his sovereign, a forgery.

In response to this appeal Emperor William instructed Chancellor von Holnstein again to inform the French Government of the facts, and to insist that the continued repetition of the calumny in France must cease. Count von Muenster, the German Ambassador to France, returned specially to Paris on Aug. 10 and delivered the above message to M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter informed President Faure, M. Brisson, the French Minister, and M. Cavaignac of the message.

It was this second warning from Germany that led M. Cavaignac once more to search all the documents relating to the Dreyfus case. He entrusted the inquiry to his friend and aide-de-camp, Capt. Cugnot. The latter found, in a cable to the Emperor on Wednesday, convincing evidence of forgery in the document supposed to have been in the handwriting of Col. Schwarzkoppen. He so reported to his chief on Aug. 12.

M. Cavaignac was appalled and enraged. He determined to take the case upon his own. Confidential communications passed with Berlin and Rome, with the result that Emperor William permitted Col. Schwarzkoppen to make a statement as soldier to soldier to Count de Foucauld, the French Military Attaché in Berlin, and the Italian Government allowed Col. Panizzardi to say to Col. Grand-Passant, the French Military Attaché in Rome, on his honor as a soldier that he never wrote the letter ascribed to him naming Dreyfus as the person who had sold the plans of a certain French fortress. Count de Foucauld and Col. Grand-Passant were then summoned to Paris. They were in the anteroom of the War Office when M. Cavaignac sent for them.

After a few questions at that dramatic interview M. Cavaignac declared that Col. Henry had been imposed upon by a forgery. Col. Henry declared that the document was genuine, whereupon the two attachés confronted him with the respective statements of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi. Capt. Cugnot pointed out the intrinsic evidence of the falsity of the document. Then the Minister of War turned suddenly on Col. Henry, and shaking the letter in his face, thundered:

"This letter is a forgery and you are the forger."

The guilty man did not attempt to deny the charge. The details of his confession have not been allowed to become public. It is well established, however, that one at least of his superior officers is implicated. In fact, it is impossible to deny that the French Army had perpetrated a crime now so seriously compromised that public confidence has been destroyed and the gravest crisis threatens.

It is now universally believed that Col. Henry committed suicide by order, and that he cannot be denied that he was encouraged, if not urged, to make away with himself. As for the others who are guilty, enough is known already to indicate that in this, as in other scandals in France, it is necessary to "chercher la femme."

It is known that Gen. Boissière, lately Chief of the General Staff, who was most active in shielding Dreyfus, is the friend of a woman who, throughout the case, devoted herself to exculpating Major Esterhazy. It is impossible to give the details of this feature of the story or dwell upon the sensational reports of the day.

Heavy shipments of Poland...  
received daily from Maine's spring...

## HOTTEST SEPT. 2 ON RECORD

## TWENTY DEATHS AND OVER SEVENTY PROSTRATIONS.

## The Humidity Higher and the Cumulative Effect of the Heat Made It More Severely Felt—Hot Water Extends Over Country—Relief Hoped For Only from Showers.

## Officially, by the altitudinal thermometer, it was two degrees cooler yesterday than it was on Thursday, when the maximum temperature recorded was 92°. Unofficially, in the sub-aerial region, where most of us have our being, it was quite as hot as on the day before. According to some of the street thermometers it was even hotter yesterday than it was on Thursday. The Sun's heat register showed the highest line of its tropical autograph at 84°, which was the best, or the worst, it did on Thursday.

It was hottest in the street at midday, when the red spirals in some of the sidewalk thermometers might have been suspected of shooting "Excelsior" as they vaulted over the hundred mark. Naturally the street thermometers appeared to be more ambitious than any others. They mopped their brows and by the loftiness of their aspirations practically forced perspiring and thirsty folks to run into the stores and have it out with the rapid-rising soda batteries.

The humidity had much to do with the discomfort. It was greatest at 8 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Emery found it measured 87 per cent. Collars crumpled under its moist influence, and salty streams ran down foreheads, necks, and arms. Nobody wore anything more than the law allowed, and many walked barefooted, as if the heat were not so oppressive.

There were a few happy people, and they were in the cool sub-cellar of cloudland, up in the janitors' quarters on top of the unmythical office buildings. There were breezes up there, mostly from the south, and the domain of the red demons that there was real comfort in the breezes. Thus it may be seen that there are compensations in summer weather in being the sons and daughters of topographical janitors.

There was more suffering yesterday than on any other day of the week. The humidity was at its height, and the sidewalks and streets had stored up heat to contribute to the solar effect; also, the human currents running between the ovens of sweating industry were permeated with the heat of the day before. Everything that breathed threw off clouds of vapor, and above the ground the great heat, along the Gulf of Mexico and in the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, was a sea of fire.

The public agitation in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus court-martial is gaining ground. Newspapers that were formerly hostile to a revision are now advocating it. The Echo de Paris asserts that Lieut. Col. Henry constructed his forged letter by tracing words out from authentic letters. M. Cavaignac denies that Col. Henry will be buried with military honors.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed Col. Picquart's appeal against the decision relating to his complaint against Major Esterhazy, whom he accused of forgery or complicity in forgery.

## WHO FORGED THE LETTER?

Signs That Col. Henry Connected It and That a Professional Wrote It.

## Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in the opinion that a new trial for Dreyfus is imperative, and that France is adopting this view. The Times's correspondent says he is informed that an important personage called on Col. Schwarzkoppen some time ago and showed the letter to him that it has since been learned was written by Col. Henry. Col. Schwarzkoppen is believed to have been the forger.

"It is my writing, but I never wrote the letter. It contains the name of a person I have never written to and will never write to for fear of compromising. It is therefore a forgery. You entered this name in order to protect the Emperor's honor, and for communicating with the Public Press."

The correspondent concludes from this that Col. Henry was merely the possessor of the letter, and not the author of it. He is believed to have been a professional forger.

## Zola Congratulates Mme. Dreyfus.

## Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—M. Zola has written to Mme. Dreyfus, congratulating her on the turn affairs have taken, and saying that time will soon show that his letter of accusation was justified.

## TO MURDER OUT MILES'S MEN.

## The Secretary of War's Decision Regarding Gen. Miles's Troops Now on the Way to New York from Porto Rico will not go into Camp in this vicinity and they will not parade up Broadway and Fifth avenue. The Secretary of War set that matter last night by announcing that as soon as the troops arrive here they will be sent to the camps where they were mustered.

It is inferred that all of the 4,800 troops with Gen. Miles are volunteers.

In a cable announcing the time of his departure from Porto Rico, sent to the War Department on Thursday, Gen. Miles asked that his troops be allowed to rest for a few days in the immediate vicinity of New York City. Prior to this request from here and elsewhere had been sent to the Adjutant-General and the War Department. Gen. Miles is directed to march his volunteers to the camps where they were mustered.

Gen. Miles's request, took up the question of the volunteers' march to the camps. He sent a letter to Edward D. Dwyer, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, asking him to suggest a site in the vicinity of Brooklyn Heights. Mr. Dwyer recommended Forest Park, in the hills between Brooklyn and Manhattan, and suggested to George W. Brower, Commissioner of the Department of Parks, to suggest a site for the volunteers' march.

The decision, of course, means that the Secretary of War does not intend to pay parade up Broadway. It also means that the Major-General commanding the army will not even be sent to Montauk Point, where, by virtue of his rank, he would preside over Gen. Shafter in command of Camp Wikoff.

Heavy shipments of Poland...  
received daily from Maine's spring...

## HOTTEST SEPT. 2 ON RECORD

## TWENTY DEATHS AND OVER SEVENTY PROSTRATIONS.

## The Humidity Higher and the Cumulative Effect of the Heat Made It More Severely Felt—Hot Water Extends Over Country—Relief Hoped For Only from Showers.

Officially, by the altitudinal thermometer, it was two degrees cooler yesterday than it was on Thursday, when the maximum temperature recorded was 92°. Unofficially, in the sub-aerial region, where most of us have our being, it was quite as hot as on the day before. According to some of the street thermometers it was even hotter yesterday than it was on Thursday. The Sun's heat register showed the highest line of its tropical autograph at 84°, which was the best, or the worst, it did on Thursday.

It was hottest in the street at midday, when the red spirals in some of the sidewalk thermometers might have been suspected of shooting "Excelsior" as they vaulted over the hundred mark. Naturally the street thermometers appeared to be more ambitious than any others. They mopped their brows and by the loftiness of their aspirations practically forced perspiring and thirsty folks to run into the stores and have it out with the rapid-rising soda batteries.

The humidity had much to do with the discomfort. It was greatest at 8 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Emery found it measured 87 per cent. Collars crumpled under its moist influence, and salty streams ran down foreheads, necks, and arms. Nobody wore anything more than the law allowed, and many walked barefooted, as if the heat were not so oppressive.

There were a few happy people, and they were in the cool sub-cellar of cloudland, up in the janitors' quarters on top of the unmythical office buildings. There were breezes up there, mostly from the south, and the domain of the red demons that there was real comfort in the breezes. Thus it may be seen that there are compensations in summer weather in being the sons and daughters of topographical janitors.

There was more suffering yesterday than on any other day of the week. The humidity was at its height, and the sidewalks and streets had stored up heat to contribute to the solar effect; also, the human currents running between the ovens of sweating industry were permeated with the heat of the day before. Everything that breathed threw off clouds of vapor, and above the ground the great heat, along the Gulf of Mexico and in the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, was a sea of fire.

The public agitation in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus court-martial is gaining ground. Newspapers that were formerly hostile to a revision are now advocating it. The Echo de Paris asserts that Lieut. Col. Henry constructed his forged letter by tracing words out from authentic letters. M. Cavaignac denies that Col. Henry will be buried with military honors.

## WHO FORGED THE LETTER?

Signs That Col. Henry Connected It and That a Professional Wrote It.

## Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in the opinion that a new trial for Dreyfus is imperative, and that France is adopting this view. The Times's correspondent says he is informed that an important personage called on Col. Schwarzkoppen some time ago and showed the letter to him that it has since been learned was written by Col. Henry. Col. Schwarzkoppen is believed to have been the forger.

"It is my writing, but I never wrote the letter. It contains the name of a person I have never written to and will never write to for fear of compromising. It is therefore a forgery. You entered this name in order to protect the Emperor's honor, and for communicating with the Public Press."

The correspondent concludes from this that Col. Henry was merely the possessor of the letter, and not the author of it. He is believed to have been a professional forger.

## Zola Congratulates Mme. Dreyfus.

## Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—M. Zola has written to Mme. Dreyfus, congratulating her on the turn affairs have taken, and saying that time will soon show that his letter of accusation was justified.

## TO MURDER OUT MILES'S MEN.

## The Secretary of War's Decision Regarding Gen. Miles's Troops Now on the Way to New York from Porto Rico will not go into Camp in this vicinity and they will not parade up Broadway and Fifth avenue. The Secretary of War set that matter last night by announcing that as soon as the troops arrive here they will be sent to the camps where they were mustered.

It is inferred that all of the 4,800 troops with Gen. Miles are volunteers.

In a cable announcing the time of his departure from Porto Rico, sent to the War Department on Thursday, Gen. Miles asked that his troops be allowed to rest for a few days in the immediate vicinity of New York City. Prior to this request from here and elsewhere had been sent to the Adjutant-General and the War Department. Gen. Miles is directed to march his volunteers to the camps where they were mustered.

Gen. Miles's request, took up the question of the volunteers' march to the camps. He sent a letter to Edward D. Dwyer, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, asking him to suggest a site in the vicinity of Brooklyn Heights. Mr. Dwyer recommended Forest Park, in the hills between Brooklyn and Manhattan, and suggested to George W. Brower, Commissioner of the Department of Parks, to suggest a site for the volunteers' march.

The decision, of course, means that the Secretary of War does not intend to pay parade up Broadway. It also means that the Major-General commanding the army will not even be sent to Montauk Point, where, by virtue of his rank, he would preside over Gen. Shafter in command of Camp Wikoff.

Heavy shipments of Poland...  
received daily from Maine's spring...

## HOTTEST SEPT. 2 ON RECORD

## TWENTY DEATHS AND OVER SEVENTY PROSTRATIONS.

## The Humidity Higher and the Cumulative Effect of the Heat Made It More Severely Felt—Hot Water Extends Over Country—Relief Hoped For Only from Showers.

Officially, by the altitudinal thermometer, it was two degrees cooler yesterday than it was on Thursday, when the maximum temperature recorded was 92°. Unofficially, in the sub-aerial region, where most of us have our being, it was quite as hot as on the day before. According to some of the street thermometers it was even hotter yesterday than it was on Thursday. The Sun's heat register showed the highest line of its tropical autograph at 84°, which was the best, or the worst, it did on Thursday.

It was hottest in the street at midday, when the red spirals in some of the sidewalk thermometers might have been suspected of shooting "Excelsior" as they vaulted over the hundred mark. Naturally the street thermometers appeared to be more ambitious than any others. They mopped their brows and by the loftiness of their aspirations practically forced perspiring and thirsty folks to run into the stores and have it out with the rapid-rising soda batteries.

The humidity had much to do with the discomfort. It was greatest at 8 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Emery found it measured 87 per cent. Collars crumpled under its moist influence, and salty streams ran down foreheads, necks, and arms. Nobody wore anything more than the law allowed, and many walked barefooted, as if the heat were not so oppressive.

There were a few happy people, and they were in the cool sub-cellar of cloudland, up in the janitors' quarters on top of the unmythical office buildings. There were breezes up there, mostly from the south, and the domain of the red demons that there was real comfort in the breezes. Thus it may be seen that there are compensations in summer weather in being the sons and daughters of topographical janitors.

There was more suffering yesterday than on any other day of the week. The humidity was at its height, and the sidewalks and streets had stored up heat to contribute to the solar effect; also, the human currents running between the ovens of sweating industry were permeated with the heat of the day before. Everything that breathed threw off clouds of vapor, and above the ground the great heat, along the Gulf of Mexico and in the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, was a sea of fire.

The public agitation in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus court-martial is gaining ground. Newspapers that were formerly hostile to a revision are now advocating it. The Echo de Paris asserts that Lieut. Col. Henry constructed his forged letter by tracing words out from authentic letters. M. Cavaignac denies that Col. Henry will be buried with military honors.

## WHO FORGED THE LETTER?

Signs That Col. Henry Connected It and That a Professional Wrote It.

## Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in the opinion that a new trial for Dreyfus is imperative, and that France is adopting this view. The Times's correspondent says he is informed that an important personage called on Col. Schwarzkoppen some time ago and showed the letter to him that it has since been learned was written by Col. Henry. Col. Schwarzkoppen is believed to have been the forger.

"It is my writing, but I never wrote the letter. It contains the name of a person I have never written to and will never write to for fear of compromising. It is therefore a forgery. You entered this name in order to protect the Emperor's honor, and for communicating with the Public Press."

The correspondent concludes from this that Col. Henry was merely the possessor of the letter, and not the author of it. He is believed to have been a professional forger.

## Zola Congratulates Mme. Dreyfus.

## Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—M. Zola has written to Mme. Dreyfus, congratulating her on the turn affairs have taken, and saying that time will soon show that his letter of accusation was justified.

## TO MURDER OUT MILES'S MEN.

## The Secretary of War's Decision Regarding Gen. Miles's Troops Now on the Way to New York from Porto Rico will not go into Camp in this vicinity and they will not parade up Broadway and Fifth avenue. The Secretary of War set that matter last night by announcing that as soon as the troops arrive here they will be sent to the camps where they were mustered.

It is inferred that all of the 4,800 troops with Gen. Miles are volunteers.

In a cable announcing the time of his departure from Porto Rico, sent to the War Department on Thursday, Gen. Miles asked that his troops be allowed to rest for a few days in the immediate vicinity of New York City. Prior to this request from here and elsewhere had been sent to the Adjutant-General and the War Department. Gen. Miles is directed to march his volunteers to the camps where they were mustered.

Gen. Miles's request, took up the question of the volunteers' march to the camps. He sent a letter to Edward D. Dwyer, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, asking him to suggest a site in the vicinity of Brooklyn Heights. Mr. Dwyer recommended Forest Park, in the hills between Brooklyn and Manhattan, and suggested to George W. Brower, Commissioner of the Department of Parks, to suggest a site for the volunteers' march.

The decision, of course, means that the Secretary of War does not intend to pay parade up Broadway. It also means that the Major-General commanding the army will not even be sent to Montauk Point, where, by virtue of his rank, he would preside over Gen. Shafter in command of Camp Wikoff.

Heavy shipments of Poland...  
received daily from Maine's spring...

## THE PRESIDENT IN TOWN.

## HE REVIEWS THE NAVAL RESERVES AND DRIVES IN CENTRAL PARK.

## Quietly but Feelingly Received—Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Vice-President Hobart—Visits the Red Cross Hospital at Long Island and Greets Sick Soldiers—Off for Montauk Last Night.

The President's private train of four cars, drawn by Engine 3603, arrived in the Grand Central Station at 11:45. Chief Passenger Station-master Landers, who had boarded the train at Trenton, led the walk up the platform to the elevator. Behind him came two policemen, then the President, Mrs. McKinley and Vice-President Hobart. The rest of the party followed closely. Among the President's traveling companions were William McK. Barber, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and son, Major Webb C. Hayes of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the President; a maid and a steward. Vice-President Hobart, his wife and daughter, the President's secretary, John Addison Porter, with Mr. Hawk of the Hotel Manhattan, were waiting with four carriages at the station. The entire party entered the carriages on the pier and drove aboard the ferryboat St. Louis.

There were perhaps 100 people gathered on the platform as the President passed. All uncovered silently, and the President raised his own hat repeatedly in acknowledgment. He also bowed to the engineer in the cab of the big engine that had brought in the train. The President, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart occupied the first carriage, driven by Thomas A. Hendon, a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

## SLEPT ON CONEY ISLAND BEACH.

## Hundreds Camped Out There Last Night—Heat at the Island During the Day.

To the throngs that sought relief at Coney Island yesterday from the sweltering heat of the city there was no music in the roar, somewhat muffled, of the sea. The submarine post found no inspiration in the land breeze and the glittering water. There was merely perspiration, and more of it than has been known before. A small crowd gathered in front of the hotel, and the President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

## FELL FROM WINDOW WHILE ASLEEP.

## Struck a Man and Broke His Arm—One of His Legs Broken.

As Joseph Reilly was about to enter his home at 211 West Forty-ninth street, last night, Miles Bennick, a fellow tenant, came tumbling down from the third story window and fell on Reilly. The force of the impact knocked Reilly down and broke his right arm and two of his ribs. The right arm was broken in two places, and the ribs were broken in three places. Reilly was in the window to keep cool and had fallen while asleep, was broken.

## Sizzling Heat in Chicago.

## CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Chicago sweltered to-day.

At 3 o'clock, the coolest spot in the city—in the Weather Bureau at the top of the Auditorium tower—the temperature was 92°, while in the street it was at least three or four notches higher. The heat was oppressive, and many people were prostrated by the heat. The heat was oppressive, and many people were prostrated by the heat.

## Three Deaths from Heat in Queens.

## Three fatal cases of heat prostration were entered on the blotter in Police Headquarters of the borough of Queens yesterday.

The victims were John L. Liddick, 28 years old, of Jackson Avenue, and Trains Headrick, Margaret Ficken, 38 years old, who died at the Rockaway Beach, and John Liddick, 28 years old, who died on his farm in Elmhurst.

## Soldier Killed by the Heat.

Joseph Almond, a private in Troop G, First United States Cavalry, was overcome by the heat yesterday at his home, at 421 First Avenue, and was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last night.

## WONT WORRY DREYFUS NOW.

## Germany to Withdraw All but Two or Three of Her Ships from Manila.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY ALLIES?

## Alliance Declared to Be Offensive in Certain Contingencies—Reports That It Concerns Delagoa Bay or Egypt or Samoa.

## Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Fall Mail Gazette understands that an agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour, Acting Foreign Minister, and Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German Ambassador, embracing an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Germany in certain eventualities.

The agreement concerns Delagoa Bay. The belief is that Germany has withdrawn her objection to Great Britain's acquiring that harbor, and that the Government will now conclude a bargain with the Portuguese. It is asserted that proposals are under discussion to lease the bay from Portugal, paying therefor £2,500,000.

The Berlin correspondent of the Leeds Mercury learns that an Anglo-German agreement is imminent whereby Germany will support England upon the question of the composition and powers of mixed tribunals in Egypt. It is also learned that Germany will support England with regard to the administration of the Egyptian funds.

The reports vary as to the nature of the alleged agreement. Some have it that it is an offensive and defensive alliance in certain contingencies, while others state that it is an agreement relative to Delagoa Bay.

Still others say that it is connected with the Chinese question, and others that it relates to the mixed tribunals in Egypt. This latter matter has always hampered the British policy, especially as regards the administration of the Egyptian funds.

Germany's and Austria's support would give Great Britain the preponderance against Russia and France. The Morning Post frankly advocates an Anglo-German alliance and draws attention to Germany's military power.

The Daily Mail treats the subject in a similar manner, but expresses anxiety as regards the aid pro quo demanded of Great Britain. It is also said that the British Government has been determined to remain neutral in the Egyptian question, and that the President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.

## GEN. SHAFTER TAKEN ILL.

## Had a Slight Fever Yesterday—Not Ready to Leave His Bed.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 2.—Gen. Shafter has been unable to leave his tent all day, and Gen. Wheeler remains in charge of the camp. Gen. Shafter is suffering from an attack of chills and fever, and although he is not in any danger of a prolonged illness, his physician advised him to remain in his tent until the attack had entirely passed away, which he will do in a few days.

Gen. Shafter's illness has come on in the same way that hundreds of others who landed on the transports in apparently good condition have been attacked. The sudden change in weather conditions is undoubtedly responsible for all such cases, and it is expected that Gen. Shafter will be walking around again in a few days. On account of his illness Gen. Shafter had to deny himself to callers to-day, and a great many people had to go away from the detention camp disappointed.

It became known here to-day that a very large number of soldiers who landed on the transports in apparently good condition have been attacked. The sudden change in weather conditions is undoubtedly responsible for all such cases, and it is expected that Gen. Shafter will be walking around again in a few days. On account of his illness Gen. Shafter had to deny himself to callers to-day, and a great many people had to go away from the detention camp disappointed.

The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license. The President's carriage, the occupants of all the others having alighted, was driven by a colored driver with private license.